

ANNALS
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1.—*Descriptions of South African Micro-Lepidoptera.* — By E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.R.S.

THE following species are described from specimens forwarded to me through the kindness of Dr. L. Péringuey; the types are in the South African Museum.

PTEROPHORIDAE.

GEN. TRICHOPTILUS Walsgh.

TRICHOPTILUS VIDUUS, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14–15 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with some whitish scales. Palpi fuscous, apex of joints white. Abdomen ochreous-grey, with lateral row of white spots. Forewings cleft to middle, segments slender; fuscous irrorated with darker; a blackish dot in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$, and two transversely placed at base of cleft; narrow irregular white transverse bars on both segments at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length: cilia grey mixed with blackish towards base, with white spots on margins of markings and above and below apex of each segment, on dorsum with blackish scale-projections between these, tornal white patch largest. Hindwings dark fuscous, third segment grey irrorated with dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, on dorsum with a rather small blackish scale-projection at $\frac{2}{3}$ and a few white scales before this.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentots Holland Mts., 4000 ft., Caledon (H. K. Barnard); two specimens.

GEN. PTEROPHORUS Geoffr.

PTEROPHORUS ILLUTUS, n. sp.

♀. 21 mm. Head and thorax whitly-brownish, face infuscated. Palpi slender, fuscous. Abdomen pale brownish, dorsally suffused with whitish towards base. Forewings with first segment narrow, pointed, second nearly equal, termen extremely oblique, sinuate; pale brownish-ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous towards costa and dorsum as far as cleft; a dark fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; an oblique mark of dark fuscous suffusion on base of cleft, edged with some whitish suffusion on edge of cleft; a dark fuscous mark on costal edge beyond base of cleft, preceded and followed by whitish suffusion on costal edge; a dark fuscous dot on costa midway between this and apex, and one close beneath apex; a streak of dark brown suffusion irrorated with blackish running through middle of second segment and expanded along termen: cilia fuscous, becoming pale greyish-ochreous externally on termen. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

NATAL, Durban, in March (W. H. Bell-Marley); one specimen.

TORTRICIDAE.

GEN. EPICHORISTA Meyr.

EPICHORISTA NIPHOSEMA, n. sp.

♂. 15-16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax rather dark fuscous, somewhat mixed with white. Antennal ciliations 1. Abdomen dark grey, anal tuft white. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; rather dark fuscous; markings formed by undefined irregular white suffusion, viz. some cloudy marbling towards costa on basal third, a fascia from before middle of costa to middle of dorsum, furcate dorsally, and a less-marked fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to tornus: cilia white, with a fuscous subbasal line. Hindwings white, sprinkled with grey in disc, towards costa, and along terminal edge, and suffused with dark grey towards apex; cilia snow-white.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentots Holland Mts., 4000 ft., Caledon (Barnard); two specimens.

EUCOSMIDAE.

GEN. SPILONOTA Steph.

SPILONOTA SINUOSA, n. sp.

♀. 17-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey.

Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, oblique; light brown; costal edge dotted with fuscous and dark fuscous, with four small fuscous spots on posterior half; dorsal area irregularly clouded with fuscous and mixed with dark fuscous, appearing to form very undefined darker blotches towards middle and before tornus; a bisinuate black streak from middle of disc to apex, thickest beyond its middle, with a slender branch running from the thickening to termen below middle: cilia grey mixed with darker and sprinkled with whitish points. Hindwings and cilia grey.

NATAL, Durban (Marley); two specimens. I am now disposed to think that I was wrong in referring any African examples to *ejectana*, and that they may perhaps have been the present or an allied species.

GELECHIADAE.

GEN. GELECHIA Zell.

GELECHIA TRISCELIS, n. sp.

♀. 17 mm. Head white. Palpi white, base of second joint and two bands of terminal joint black. Thorax white, shoulders and a narrow dorsal stripe widely furcate posteriorly black. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white; markings black; a small mark on base of costa; an oblique triangular spot beyond this, its apex just touching anterior angle of a trapezoidal blotch on dorsum before middle; a semioval spot on costa before middle; an elongate spot in disc beyond middle, with a dot beneath its anterior extremity; a spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a small spot on tornus opposite; small spots in middle of termen and on costa before apex: cilia grey (imperfect). Hindwings and cilia grey.

NATAL, Durban, in April (Marley); one specimen. Singularly distinct and conspicuous.

GELECHIA SARCOGRAPHA, n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, extreme base of second joint dark fuscous, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous except towards base. Thorax dark grey, with a broad whitish-ochreous dorsal stripe edged on sides with black. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dark grey, somewhat mixed

with pinkish towards costa ; a broad blackish streak from base of dorsum to fold at $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing, marked anteriorly with a pale ochreous dot, and cut posteriorly by an oblique pale ochreous mark which is continued by a similar dull rosy-pink mark to costa at $\frac{4}{5}$: cilia grey sprinkled with blackish towards base. Hindwings rather dark grey ; cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody, in March (Fath. A. Vogt) ; one specimen.

GEN. PARAPSECTRIS Meyr.

PARAPSECTRIS ANXIA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi white, basal half of second joint dark fuscous, terminal joint as long as second. Abdomen grey, two basal segments whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, acute ; whitish-ochreous ; costal and terminal edge finely irrorated with black : cilia grey suffused with whitish-ochreous towards base and sprinkled with black specks. Hindwings grey, darker posteriorly ; cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Prince Albert, in December (S. H. Haughton) ; one specimen.

GEN. POLYHYMNO Chamb.

POLYHYMNO MULTIFIDA, n. sp.

♀. 9 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint marked above with blackish towards base, terminal joint with anterior edge blackish. Thorax dark fuscous with three ochreous-white dorsal stripes and two others on patagia, central one narrowest. Abdomen grey, beneath white. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex produced, pointed, termen concave, very oblique ; dark fuscous ; markings ochreous-white ; a fine streak along costa from base to middle, thence running very obliquely to near middle of termen, posteriorly receiving at acute angles two oblique streaks (first postmedian) from above fold ; streaks from base just above and below fold, upper posteriorly finely bifid, its lower branch finely connected with postmedian streak, lower shorter ; a slender subdorsal streak from base to an oblique thick streak which almost touches base of postmedian streak, thence running along fold to termen ; a slender dorsal streak throughout ; a fine acute oblique streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to just by apex of preceding costal streak ; apical prominence suffused with ochreous : cilia white, on costa with three oblique dark fuscous lines, beneath apex with a black basal dot. Hindwings grey ; cilia light grey.

ZULULAND, Mfongosi (W. E. Jones) ; one specimen.

GEN. DICHOMERIS Hübn.

DICHOMERIS AULOTOMA, n. sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head whitish, face and centre of crown tinged with fuscous. Palpi white, second joint with long dense tuft beneath and rough projecting scales towards apex above, dark fuscous except along apical edge, terminal joint with anterior edge dark fuscous. Antennal ciliations 1. Thorax white, patagia fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, faintly sinuate towards middle, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, very oblique; rather dark fuscous; a white streak along costa from base nearly to $\frac{1}{3}$, and a subcostal streak from beyond extremity of this to costa before apex; a white subdorsal streak rising from base of dorsum and running to termen beneath apex, posteriorly somewhat ragged: cilia fuscous, white on extremity of both streaks and towards base on lower part of termen. Hindwings and cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, Rondebosch; one specimen, dated November, 1868. This interesting and very distinct species is nearly allied to the European *marginella*.

OECOPHORIDAE.

PICROGENES, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts small; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{5}{6}$, in ♂ moderately ciliated and also clothed with pubescence above, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint much shorter than second, thickened with scales, somewhat loose anteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 and 3 approximated from angle, 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 rather approximated to 6, 6 and 7 parallel.

Near *Heterozyga*.

PICROGENES BACTROSPILA, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex

pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales, costal $\frac{2}{3}$ suffused with fuscous; stigmata black, plical rather beyond first discal, second discal represented by a short fine longitudinal line: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Cape Town, in December (Dr. L. Péringuey); one specimen.

DOXOMERES, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli present; tongue short. Antennae (broken) in ♂ rather shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint much shorter than second, roughened with scales anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{3}{4}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel to 4, rather widely remote from 6 towards base, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Perhaps allied to *Elaeonomu*.

DOXOMERES DIAXANTHA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax yellow-ochreous, tip of palpi dark fuscous. Antennal ciliations $\frac{2}{3}$. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; yellow-ochreous: cilia concolorous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous.

TRANSVAAL, Lydenburg, in January (Kroeger); one specimen.

GEN. CRYPTOLECHIA Zell.

CRYPTOLECHIA TETRASTICTA, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous, terminal joint of palpi shorter than second. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale ochreous; stigmata black, plical rather beyond first discal, an additional dot midway between second discal and tornal margin; a few dark fuscous specks on costal margin towards apex: cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings rather pointed, whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

NATAL, "Durban," in September (Marley); one specimen.

CRYPTOLECHIA XANTHOSARCA, n. sp.

♂. 27 mm. Head grey, face centrally suffused with whitish, hairs of crown forming two projecting tufts between antennae. Palpi rosy, upper part of second joint, and terminal joint except apex suffused with grey. Thorax grey, slightly crimson-tinged. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; light dull crimson-purplish, costal edge suffused with light crimson; an irregular suffused light yellowish patch extending along dorsum from near base to about $\frac{2}{3}$, and reaching about $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, ground colour darker above this; discal stigmata represented by faint darker suffusion, plical by a small suffused pale dull crimson spot within the yellow patch: cilia light dull crimson. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

TRANSVAAL, Johannesburg, in February (Feltham); one specimen. Allied to *roseoflavida*, but much larger, duller, and less distinctly marked.

AREOCOSMA, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint very elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint hardly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint half second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel; in ♂ with long dense subcostal hairpencil from base covered by forewings.

Allied to *Diocosma*.

AREOCOSMA ORSOBELA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish. Thorax whitish-ochreous, faintly rosy-tinged, with central and lateral stripes tinged with grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; rather dark brownish-grey; a rather broad straight whitish-ochreous median streak partially tinged with rosy from base to apex, with a fine black dash on its upper margin at $\frac{2}{3}$ (probably representing first discal stigma); a whitish-ochreous line suffused with pale rosy along basal third of dorsum; some whitish-ochreous suffusion, slightly rosy-tinged, extending along dorsum from beyond middle to tornus: cilia greyish, mixed with dark fuscous towards

base, at apex with whitish-ochreous bar. Hindwings whitish, round margin of cell especially towards middle of wing irregularly sprinkled with dark grey; subcostal hairpencil whitish-ochreous; cilia ochreous-whitish. Forewings beneath with an irregular whitish-ochreous patch extending over cell, surrounded with dark grey suffusion.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentots Holland Mts., 4000 ft., Caledon (Barnard); one specimen.

GEN. DIOCOSMA Meyr.

DIOCOSMA MOLYBDELA, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi white, anteriorly suffused with rose-pink, second joint rough-scaled beneath towards apex. Thorax ochreous-white with two minute rose-pink dots on anterior edge, and a slender fuscous bar before posterior extremity. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; pale whitish-yellowish; costal edge rose-pink; a dark ferruginous-fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to dorsum near base, followed on dorsal half by a triangular patch of three suffused white spots, beyond which is a spot of fuscous suffusion on dorsum; costal area from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ suffused with fuscous, marked with eight blue-leaden-metallic dots arranged in two rows, lower margined with scattered black scales; within this a pale yellowish triangular spot on middle of costa, its edges marked by slender brown lines extended to dorsum and enclosing a triangular space suffused with white, preceded by two leaden-metallic dots edged with some black scales, lower one raised, and followed by one dot in disc and a white patch beneath this; apical area beyond this forming a pale yellow patch with a dark brown streak running round costa and termen, marked on termen with several blue-leaden-metallic partially connected dots: cilia pale yellow, on costa rose-pink suffused with leaden-grey towards base, on termen dark rosy-grey at base, towards tornus pale rosy-grey. Hindwings ochreous-whitish; cilia whitish-yellowish.

CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody, in January (Fath. A. Vogt); one specimen.

GEN. THYESTARCHA Meyr.

THYESTARCHA ACROGYPSA, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head whitish. Palpi, whitish-ochreous, terminal joint half second. Thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders with a reddish-ochreous spot. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate,

rather narrow, costa anteriorly moderately, posteriorly slightly arched, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, very oblique; glossy light ochreous, suffused with deep reddish-ochreous on costal half and towards termen; extreme costal edge white towards middle: cilia ochreous-yellowish, above apex reddish-tinged. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous; a long ochreous-whitish hairpencil lying along costa beneath forewings.

CAPE COLONY, Laingsburg, in July (R. M. Lightfoot); one specimen.

XYLORYCTIDAE.

GEN. EPIMACTIS Meyr.

EPIMACTIS SANDYCOPA, n. sp.

♀. 19 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish tinged with crimson, especially on terminal joint. Thorax white with faint rosy tinge. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, little oblique; 3 and 4 stalked; whitish-grey-ochreous tinged with rosy; costal edge pale crimson; a slender light rosy-fuscous streak along basal fourth of dorsum; first discal stigma minute, dark fuscous; an irregular rosy-brownish fascia from costa beyond middle to dorsum before tornus, attenuated and anteriorly indented in middle, undefined posteriorly and followed by some scattered rosy and fuscous scales; a narrow rosy-brownish fascia round apical portion of costa and upper part of termen, broadest at apex and attenuated to extremities: cilia white, with a few rosy-fuscous scales at base. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

NATAL, Durban, in December (Leigh); one specimen.

COPROMORPHIDAE.

GEN. COPROMORPHA Meyr.

COPROMORPHA AERUGINEA, n. sp.

♀. 17 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, forehead with a bar of dark fuscous irroration. Palpi whitish-ochreous irregularly irrorated with blackish. Thorax whitish-ochreous, spotted on shoulders and posteriorly with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey, basal segment whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa anteriorly gently, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly

rounded, rather oblique; dark fuscous, mixed with prismatic and coppery-metallic scales; various small irregular obscure pale ochreous spots raised posteriorly, viz. two oblique series of three each towards base, one beneath middle of costa, two transverse series of three or four each beyond this, an irregular striga from tornus reaching half across wing and a rather oblique one from costa opposite, these two last and an apical mark tinged with ferruginous-orange; a pearly-whitish longitudinal streak from middle of disc to upper part of tornal striga interrupted by these spots; an irregular whitish streak preceding lower part of costal striga and continued by some dots towards tornus: cilia fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia pale fuscous, with darker subbasal shade.

NATAL, Durban, in April (Marley); one specimen.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

GEN. GLYPHIPTERYX Hübn.

GLYPHIPTERYX IDIOMORPHA, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head and thorax dark purplish-fuscous. Palpi blackish, second joint with two and terminal joint with one whorl of very finely white-tipped scales, terminal joint white posteriorly towards apex. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, oblique; dark purplish-fuscous; markings whitish; a straight narrow slightly oblique fascia before middle, and another at $\frac{2}{3}$, its posterior edge prominent in middle; a transverse mark from costa before apex; a short longitudinal mark towards termen in middle; a streak along termen throughout, narrowly interrupted in middle: cilia ochreous-whitish, with two dark fuscous lines. Hindwings and cilia rather dark grey.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentots Holland Mts., 4000 ft., Caledon (Barnard); one specimen. A quite peculiar species.

SCYTHRIDAE.

GEN. SCYTHRIS Hübn.

SCYTHRIS ERUDITA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head yellowish-bronzy. Palpi whitish. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, segments laterally

marked with black at base, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, acute; glossy whitish-ochreous; plical and second discal stigmata black; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked; light grey; cilia light greyish-ochreous.

RHODESIA, Bulawayo (H. C. Pead); one specimen. Allied to *melanopleura*.

HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

MOROTRIPTA, n. g.

Head shortly rough-scaled; ocelli present; tongue rudimentary. Antennae (broken) in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, curved, subascending, second joint thickened with dense scales, dilated beneath and forming a short apical projection, terminal joint hardly half second, somewhat thickened with scales, pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 approximated from angle of cell, 5 rather curved, parallel to 4, transverse vein very oblique inwards from 5 to 6, 6 and 7 long-stalked.

Possibly related to *Gymnogramma*, though dissimilar in appearance.

MOROTRIPTA FATIGATA, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head and thorax light grey suffused with white. Palpi grey, terminal joint white. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous, suffusedly irrorated with white; stigmata large, cloudy, darker fuscous, plical obliquely beyond first discal; cilia light fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings and cilia light grey.

RHODESIA, Bulawayo (H. C. Pead); one specimen.

ZYGOGRAPHA, n. g.

Head shortly rough-haired; tongue short. Antennae $\frac{3}{2}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, loosely scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, hardly pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 to termen, 11 from middle, secondary cell defined. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 2-7 separate, 5 and 6 somewhat approximated towards base.

ZYGOGRAPHA ASAPHOCHALCA, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, finely speckled with whitish, appearing grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen faintly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; light violet-grey sprinkled with dark fuscous; markings suffused, light brassy-ochreous-yellowish; blotches on basal fifth of costa and dorsum, latter confluent with a curved transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, not reaching costa; some indistinct suffusion towards dorsum beyond middle, and a spot on tornus; transverse blotches in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$ and towards termen; a median streak of white suffusion from base, interrupted by the yellowish markings but becoming broader and more distinct posteriorly, where it forms irregular white patches between them: cilia grey mixed with white (imperfect). Hindwings and cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentots Holland Mts., 4000 ft., Caledon (Barnard); one specimen.

GRACILARIADAE.

GEN. ACROCERCOPS Wallgr.

ACROCERCOPS PRAEGEMINA, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white, patagia fuscous. Abdomen light grey. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, long-pointed; fuscous, towards apex and along termen suffused with brownish-ochreous; three triangular white dorsal blotches edged with a few black scales, first two reaching more than half across wing, first at $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing, slenderly produced along dorsum to base, connected with costa by a slender bar, second median, third smaller, ternal; three white black-edged costal dots, first between first two dorsal blotches, second opposite median blotch, third rather before ternal; a fine rather oblique white black-edged line at $\frac{5}{6}$ of wing; a white apical spot partly in costal cilia, edged with black and cut transversely by a black strigula: cilia otherwise grey, with a white spot on terminal extremity of anteapical line. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in May (Lightfoot); one specimen.

LYONETIADAE.

GEN. HIEROXESTIS Meyr.

HIEROXESTIS INDISCRETA, n. sp.

♀. 18-19 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax bronzy-ochreous. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings narrow-lanceolate, apex produced, acute; bronzy-ochreous: cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings brassy-whitish-ochreous, more whitish towards base; cilia whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in January; two specimens.

NEPTICULIDAE.

GEN. NEPTICULA Heyd.

NEPTICULA PORPHYREUTA, n. sp.

♂. 4 mm. Head orange-yellow, collar white. Antennae dark grey, eyecaps white. Thorax shining purplish-grey. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings lanceolate; light shining bronzy-grey mixed with purplish: a narrow slightly oblique silvery white fascia at $\frac{2}{3}$; apical area beyond this wholly deep purple: cilia dark grey, round apex suffused with deep purple on basal half, with a silvery-white basal dot on dorsal extremity of fascia. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

NATAL, Durban (Marley); two specimens.

TINEIDAE.

GEN. TINEA Lin.

TINEA OBNOXIA, n. sp.

♂. 22 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. (Labial palpi broken.) Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; dark purplish-fuscous: cilia rather lighter. Hindwings rather dark purplish-bronzy-fuscous; cilia greyish, whitish-tinged towards tips.

CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody, in March (Fath. A. Vogt); one specimen. Allied to *oenopis*, but larger, and at once distinguished by the dark antennae.

EPALEURA, n. g.

Head with short loosely appressed hairs, rather rough on crown; ocelli present; tongue absent. Antennae $\frac{3}{5}$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with rough pecten of scales. Labial palpi short, porrected, loosely scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, obtuse. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 4 and 5 connate, 7 absent, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 absent, 4 and 5 rather approximated, 6 and 7 rather approximated.

Allied to *Sapheneutis*.

EPALEURA SALARIA, n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head white. Palpi grey, mixed with whitish. Thorax grey sprinkled with white. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; light ochreous-grey suffusedly irrorated with white: cilia similarly coloured. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, King William's Town (Lightfoot); one specimen.

CATHALISTIS, n. g.

Head clothed with rough projecting hairs; tongue short. Antennae $\frac{1}{2}$, in ♂ pubescent-ciliated, basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected, loosely scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform, folded. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to termen, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{5}$; 2 widely remote, 3 from angle, 3-7 tolerably remote, 3 and 4 as branches of lower parting-vein, transverse vein inwardly oblique from 5 to 7.

CATHALISTIS ORINEPHELA, n. sp.

♂. 26 mm. Head whitish, face and palpi whitish-grey. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrowed anteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; grey, suffusedly irrorated with whitish: cilia whitish. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentots Holland Mts., 4000 ft., Caledon (Barnard); one specimen.

GEN. MELASINA Boisd.

MELASINA INDIGENA, n. sp.

♂. 20-21 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous; palpi very short, slender, rough-haired at base; antennal pectinations 5. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, faintly sinuate in middle, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique; dark fuscous, very obscurely darker-strigulated: cilia fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia grey, with dark fuscous sub-basal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentots Holland Mts., 4000 ft., Caledon (Barnard); two specimens.

PARAPTICA, n. g.

Head loosely rough-haired; ocelli absent; tongue very short. Antennae $\frac{2}{5}$, in ♂ somewhat stout, simple, basal joint moderate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi long, porrected, clothed with long dense loosely-projecting scales, joints concealed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs above. Forewings with small tufts of scales on surface; 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 3 and 4 approximated at base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, almost pointed, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 2-4 parallel, 5 and 6 nearly approximated at base, 7 parallel.

Allied to *Hapsifera*.

PARAPTICA CONCINERATA, n. sp.

♂. 20-23 mm. Head white. Palpi white, irrorated externally with dark fuscous. Thorax white, sprinkled with blackish, shoulders with spot of blackish suffusion. Abdomen light fuscous, anal tuft pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white finely irrorated with dark fuscous, appearing greyish; markings formed of black irroration with more or less light brown suffusion; a mark beneath costa near base, and an oblique mark beneath this in disc; a dot beneath fold at $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing, and several along costa; stigmata represented by irregular roundish spots, plical slightly beyond first discal; a slightly curved transverse line towards apex; some marginal dots round apex and termen: cilia whitish irrorated with grey and blackish. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Dunbrody, in January and March (Fath. A. Vogt); two specimens.

GEN. AMYDRIA Cl.

AMYDRIA PELOPLACA, n. sp.

♂. 21 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, externally suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous except at base and apex of joints, second joint with numerous lateral bristles, terminal joint about half second. Thorax grey, patagia ochreous-whitish except towards shoulders. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 short-stalked in one wing only; grey suffused with dark fuscous, tending to form streaks on veins; an oval patch of ochreous-brown suffusion occupying posterior third of cell, an elongate patch beneath cell throughout, and some undefined suffusion between veins beyond cell: cilia whitish-ochreous irrorated with dark fuscous on basal half, and barred with fuscous on outer half. Hindwings grey, darker posteriorly; cilia whitish-grey, with basal third fuscous and lighter fuscous postmedian shade.

NATAL, Knysna (Dr. L. Péringuey); one specimen.

LAMPRONIADAE.

SINDONOPHORA, n. g.

Head loosely haired; ocelli absent; tongue absent. Antennae $\frac{1}{2}$, in ♂ very shortly bipectinated, fasciculate-ciliated, basal joint short, stout. Labial palpi rather short, subascending, loosely scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to apex, 9 absent, 10 from near end of cell, somewhat curved, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, clothed with hair-scales, cilia $\frac{2}{5}$; 3 and 4 slightly approximated, 5 absent, 6 and 7 somewhat approximated.

SINDONOPHORA LEUCOZONA, n. sp.

♂. 14-15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous mixed with white. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; rather dark purple-fuscous; a rather straight white median fascia; a small white spot on costa about $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia white. Hindwings and cilia snow-white.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, bred from larvae feeding on lichens (Dr. Marloth); two specimens. A very remarkable form of much interest.

ADELIDAE.

GEN. CEROMITIA Zell.

CEROMITIA MITRATA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 22-23 mm. Head whitish, with a band of fuscous suffusion between antennae. Palpi grey-whitish, labial moderate, slender, hairy towards base, maxillary slightly shorter. Antennae greyish. Thorax grey-whitish, shoulders with a grey spot mixed with black. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; veins all separate; light ochreous-grey, suffusedly mixed with whitish, and strewn with small scattered dark grey or blackish strigulae; extreme base of costa black; a small black longitudinal mark beneath costa near base; rather large black dots in disc before $\frac{1}{3}$ and at end of cell; cilia whitish, sometimes tinged with greyish-ochreous towards base. Hindwings with 5 and 6 connate; light grey, with purple reflections; cilia grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in September and December (Lightfoot); two specimens. Most like *elongatella*, but without the two distinct dark spots on costa posteriorly of that species.

PROTOTHEORIDAE.

This new family is constituted for the following remarkable genus; it is a third family of *Micropterygina*, intermediate between the *Hepialidae* and the *Micropterygidae*, and distinct from both. In 1895 I wrote of the family *Hepialidae*: "It stands more conspicuously isolated than any other group of *Lepidoptera*, for although it is without doubt a terminal development from the *Micropterygidae*, the gap between them is considerable; exotic genera, whilst differing in various details, are remarkably uniform in the more important peculiarities of structure, and do not at all tend to bridge the gap" ('Handbook of British Lepidoptera,' p. 798). This has remained true up to the present, so far as I am aware. The insect here described, however, does in my judgment stand almost exactly midway in the gap, inclining in some respects to one family and in some to the other, and showing, moreover, some leaning towards the early African forms of true *Tineidae*, which not improbably marks a real genetic connection; it is therefore

of extreme interest, and encourages the hope that further links may be discovered in the mountains of the most southerly region. Search should be made for such forms (which may perhaps be of Trichopterous appearance), especially in winter or early spring, at elevations of 3-5000 ft., and amongst vegetation of primitive types, particularly Conifers.

PROTOTHEORA, n. g.

Head with very short rough scales, sidetufts longer, spreading, face short (so that palpi originate unusually near antennae); ocelli small; tongue rudimentary, consisting of two very short curved diverging filaments. Antennae under $\frac{1}{3}$, thick towards base, tapering, flattened, moderately and evenly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$) on both edges. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, somewhat drooping, clothed with dense loosely appressed scales attenuated to a point at apex, joints concealed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Thorax with large rough erect tuft at posterior extremity, patagia very short, forming small erect tufts just behind shoulders. Abdomen rather slender, in ♂ with rather thick anal tuft and strong curved double diverging uncus, claspers slender, terminating in long fine upcurved hooks. Legs rather long, slender, middle tibiae with two short apical spurs, posterior tibiae thinly haired above, with median and apical pairs of short spurs. Forewings with dorsum and termen nearly evenly curved, but tornus slightly marked, dorsal margin ciliated like termen to near base, with strong membranous prominence at base (jugum); *1b* basally long-furcate, *1c* distinct, 2 from angle of cell, 2-6 parallel, transverse vein angulated outwards on 3 and inwards between 3 and 4, forked internal vein rising out of lower margin of cell at $\frac{1}{3}$, lower fork running to angle between 3 and 4, upper nearly to 5, 7 and 8 rather shortly stalked, 8 to termen, 9 and 10 long-stalked, 9 to just above apex, 11 from about middle of cell, 12 from cell near base, running to $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa, connected with costa by bar near base and emitting a short oblique additional vein (13) to costa about middle of wing. Hindwings 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, costa near base with a broad flat tuft of long stiff obliquely projecting hairs resting in notch formed by jugum of forewings; neuration nearly as in forewings, but *1b* obsolete, *1a* and *1c* distinct, transverse vein slightly angulated inward on 4, outward on 5, inward between 5 and 6, internal vein rising from base of wing, lower branch running to 4, upper to angle between 5 and 6, 12 without median branch.

PROTOTHEORA PETROSEMA, n. sp.

♂. 18-25 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous finely irrorated with white. Abdomen grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; rather light fuscous; costal edge dark fuscous, with three or four small indistinct spots; a very irregular thick white median streak from base with two irregular prominences above alternating with two beneath, posteriorly dilated and running to costa before apex, where it encloses two small spots of ground colour, edged with dark fuscous in disc and posteriorly, or sometimes wholly suffused and obliterated with dark fuscous, remainder of wing sometimes obscurely marbled with whitish irroration: cilia greyish, with two broad darker shades sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish, sometimes with two broad darker shades.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in May (Lightfoot); Hottentots Holland Mts. 4000 ft., Caledon (Barnard); five specimens. Seemingly very variable in colouring.

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